





## BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894.

## Facts About Wool.

PROTECTIONISTS WAKE UP  
THE WRONG PASSENGER.A Real Sheep Raiser Gives Con-  
gressman Burrows Some  
Heterodox Opinions.The Tariff Enables Manufac-  
turers to Depress the Price  
of Domestic Products.The lamentations of the prophets of  
high protection over the plaided wool  
on the free list by the Wilson bill find  
illustrate the homely old English  
saw, "Great cry and little wool."With a view to demonstrating, with  
all the painful particulars, the blue  
ruin which would overtake the poor  
woolgrower as soon as the new tariff  
went into effect, a Republican firm of  
wool brokers sent out a circular to a  
number of sheep farmers asking them  
to write their answers to a series of  
questions and send them to Hon. Julius  
C. Burrows, the Michigan apostle of  
McKinley. Incidentally, it was in-  
tended to the woolgrowers in this cir-  
cular that they would well to show,  
in their answers to the questions sub-  
mitted, how greatly they had thriven  
and prospered under the present anti-  
tariff tariff rates.One of the sheep farmers thus called  
upon to supply the annihilation of  
facts for the artillery of debate now to  
be unlimbered on the floors of congress  
and trained upon the Wilson bill re-  
sponds in an open letter, printed in the  
New York World. This letter con-  
tains a mass of useful information, and  
which, though not at all what Hon.  
Julius C. Burrows and his associates on  
the opposition side of congress will care  
to use in their coming speeches, is of  
timely interest to the general public,  
who only want to get at the truth about  
these tariff problems and are not con-  
cerned as to whose pet theories are  
damaged thereby.This particular woolgrower draws his  
illustrative letter from Carlton, Wyo., re-  
plying to the request that he should tell  
Mr. Burrows just why wool cannot be  
grown as cheaply in this country as in  
Australia or other foreign countries, he  
says, "There is no reason why wool can-  
not grow wool as cheap, if not cheaper,  
here than at any other place in the  
world." In response to the question,  
"What did wool not net you on the  
farm or ranch during the past season in  
comparison with previous ones?" Mr.  
Burrows gets some most discouraging  
figures. This Wyoming woolgrower  
states that he netted 10 per cent in 1893,  
that he netted 15 per cent in 1892, and  
that the clip of 1893 netted him 14 cents per  
pound, and that the clip of 1892, so  
before the McKinley law went into  
effect, netted him the best price of all  
—17 cents per pound. This fact, quite  
unavailable as it is for high protection-  
ists, is clinched by the further  
testimony of this candid Wyoming wool-  
grower, "My experience of 11 years  
during the past season is that it is the  
dullest I have had, in spite of the fact  
that there is a duty on the foreign wool  
that amounts to more than the value of  
mine."Invited by another of these questions  
to state how he could overcome the ad-  
vantage of the foreign woolgrowers if  
the McKinley duty of 11 per cent per  
pound was removed, this plain spoken  
sheep farmer replies: "The American  
has the advantage of the foreigner in  
wool-growing. And wool sells for less  
under the McKinley law than ever be-  
fore." And to still another question,  
intended to lead to a glorification of the  
McKinley wool duties, he says: "If by  
taxing every man 75 cents who makes a  
suit of clothes we could get 11 cents  
extra for our wool, we would not kick  
about it, whether the men who would  
would or not." But the fact is, he in-  
sists, that he gets much less for his wool  
now than before the McKinley act was  
passed.Very significant are the closing sen-  
tences of this notable reply to Mr. Bur-  
rows' questions, which Mr. Burrows,  
we may be sure, will not care to quote.  
 Says the "lowest sheep farmer of Wyom-  
ing": "In summing up the whole mat-  
ter I have come to the conclusion that  
we have nothing to hope for from pro-  
tection, as the duty on foreign wool is  
more than the price of American wool.  
We have nothing to fear from the for-  
eign woolgrower. The cause of the de-  
pression in the wool business is that the  
manufacturers and commission men  
have taken advantage of the tariff agi-  
tation and general business depression  
to put down prices, so that they can  
get wool for their own profit."There is of course quite another stand-  
point from which free wool can and  
will be justified—on the standpoint of the  
woolen clothing and carpet manufac-  
turers, whose business will be built up  
by it, and the yet broader standpoint of  
the general mass of consumers, whose  
clothing and carpets will be thereby  
reduced in cost. It is nevertheless re-  
assuring to the friends of free tariff re-  
form, who do not desire to injure any  
American industry in the process of re-  
solving and equalizing tariff lines, to  
learn from the testimony of the men  
who know best—the woolgrowers them-  
selves—that McKinley duties have not  
really helped them at all, and that the  
transfer of wool to the free list will  
not hurt them; moreover, that it will  
liberate them from the grip of the pro-  
tectionists, who are now able to con-  
spire, under the shelter of the high tariff  
on foreign wools, to dictate low prices  
for the American clip.—Baltimore Sun.

## Too Severe a Test.

Congressman Harter, who is himself  
a large manufacturer, is of the opinion  
that the direful predictions of the man-  
ufacturers is mere clap trap, to beguile  
the unwary wage earner with. If they  
were not wool manufacturers were real-  
ly being injured by proposed tariff re-  
duction, the effect would be seen in  
lower prices for manufactured goods as  
well as in wage reductions. The present  
party will not stand this test.

## WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

## Protective Duties Have No Influence on

the Rate of Labor.

The McKinleyites assert that the  
higher the duty the higher the wages  
of labor, and the lower the duty the  
lower the wages. This is un-  
true. Wages are highest in unprotected  
industries. Wages in the same indus-  
tries, under the same tariff, vary great-  
ly in the different states of the Union.  
Therefore when they threaten to close  
their factories or to lower wages be-  
cause their protective duty is to be re-  
duced by the Wilson bill, they are sim-  
ply black-mailing their employees for  
votes or trying to frighten congress.  
There is only one way in which the  
price of anything can be increased by  
the tariff. That is by limiting its supply  
by placing a tax or duty on it.  
There is no duty on labor. Men are on  
the free list. Foreigners compete on  
even terms with natives. For many  
years the protected manufacturers im-  
ported the cheapest labor they could  
find in Europe. Some of them do it  
now, violating also contract labor law.  
No manufacturer pays higher wages  
than he is obliged to in the unprotected  
labor market.It does not follow that higher rates  
of wages mean greater cost of labor. As  
a rule, high wages mean cheap prod-  
ucts, because high priced men are  
much more efficient than low priced  
men. Secretary Blaine reported that  
this was so as to cotton operatives.  
American workmen are more skillful,  
intelligent and energetic than for-  
eign workmen, and American machin-  
ery is better. The average cost of a ton  
of paper in an American mill is \$8.87;  
in the English mill it is \$13.46, though  
wages are higher here.In many cases under the McKinley  
law the protection on an American  
product is greater than all the wages or  
labor cost. The labor in mining a ton  
of coal costs from 60 to 70 cents; the  
mine owner is protected by a tax of 75  
cents plus the cost of transporting the  
foreign product.Wages do not go up with in-  
creased duties. They did not in 1890. In 1890  
the average tariff was 24 per cent; the  
average labor cost in protected ar-  
ticles was 25 per cent of the whole cost  
of the product. In 1890 the tax had  
risen to 46 per cent and labor cost had  
fallen to 22 per cent. Today the tax is  
49 per cent and the labor cost probably  
not above 20.The wage cutting and mill closing of  
the monopolists are simply repetitions  
of their campaign scare.—New York  
World.Ad Valorem or Democratic Duties.  
Under an ad valorem tariff our cus-  
tomers officials must watch for under-  
valued frauds. Under specific duties  
the people cannot escape being robbed  
when they import or not.Specific duties group a number of ar-  
ticles together and charge as much upon  
the cheaper as upon the more costly.  
The poor family gets the worst of the  
deal right along.When a class of specific duties is  
framed, the lobbyist is on hand to have  
classifications arranged so that his pro-  
tected infant shall have the most pro-  
tection. Under cover of apparently low  
rates on articles which are little used  
or which need no protection. While  
these duties are in force, the foreign man-  
ufacturer and the importer are not  
allowed to change the style of packing and  
employ various arts to slip into the most  
advantageous classifications. Some-  
times they succeed; often they fail. But  
when they do succeed they make for-  
eign goods cheaper.While the ad valorem system may  
permit John Wanamaker to import un-  
dervalued ribbons and trimmings, the  
specific system of work the foreign man-  
ufacturer is more sure of. In the ad  
valorem system there is one risk of ruin,  
increasing rapidly as the rate is made higher  
and changing rapidly as the rate is re-  
formed, while the other is a certain  
ruin, constantly acting.There seems to be no room for doubt  
that the business men of the country,  
irrespective of party, are anxious to  
have the bill passed and put in opera-  
tion as soon as may be consistent with  
proper deliberation and attention to har-  
mony.

## How Much Rain Will Fall?

The Weekly Courier-Journal has  
struck a popular note in its weather  
guessing columns. A wonderful amount  
of interest was taken in its offer of \$1,000  
for the closest guesses to the coldest day  
and temperature during February, at  
Louisville, and much valuable infor-  
mation was gathered by subscribers on the  
subject. This contest has just been de-  
cided, there being twenty-eight lucky  
guessers. The weekly Courier-Journal  
now makes another offer on the same  
line. For the closest guesses to the amount  
of rain that will fall at Louis-  
ville during the month of May, the  
Weekly Courier-Journal will give \$1,000.  
This money will be divided into nine  
teens presents—one of \$500, two of \$100  
each, two of \$50 each, four of \$25 each,  
and ten of \$10 each. Each guess must  
be accompanied by \$1, to pay for one  
year's subscription to the Weekly Cour-  
ier-Journal. The best Democratic paper  
published. The rain-fall is scientific in-  
formation, and much valuable infor-  
mation, to the hundredth part of an  
inch. The heaviest rain-fall in May  
during the past twenty years was seven  
inches and forty-six hundredths of an  
inch. The lightest was one inch even.  
The measurements are made by the  
Government officials of the Weather Bu-  
reau at Louisville. Sample copies of  
the paper with full particulars of the  
contest, will be sent free to any address.  
Write at once, as under no circum-  
stances will any guesses be received after  
April 30th. Address Weekly Courier-  
Journal, Louisville, Ky.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.mony of detail. If the Republicans in  
politics really think that the bill  
will be injurious to the country, they  
must think it will be injurious to the  
party responsible for it. Therefore they  
ought to be entirely willing to see it  
put in operation as soon as possible, so  
that its effects might be seen before the  
congressional elections next November.  
Hence there is ground for the hope that  
they will make no factions opposition.  
There is even ground for the hope that  
they will not least their aid in any fac-  
tion of the majority which may attempt  
to emasculate the bill.—Chicago Her-  
ald.

## The Reform Club's Opinion.

The Reform club has adopted the fol-  
lowing resolutions concerning the Wil-  
son tariff bill:  
Resolved, That this committee, although  
of opinion that the duties imposed by the Wilson  
bill are in many cases much too high and will  
frequently not produce as large a revenue as  
could otherwise be obtained, nevertheless  
heartily approves of the reduction of taxes  
thereby provided for and favors the passage of  
the bill, with such amendments reducing rates  
as may be desirable.Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying  
out the provisions of the Wilson bill, a com-  
tee of five be appointed by the club—with lib-  
erty to add to their number—whose duty shall  
be to take any measures which may seem  
to them expedient for the purpose of promoting  
the enactment of the new tariff bill, with pro-  
posed amendments.The Chicago Herald (Ind.) fears that  
at the present rate of progress the new  
tariff law will not go into effect before  
September next. "This is not an  
aggressive prospect for the country on  
the Democratic party," it says.

## SUFFERING OFF THE MAIN COAST.

Hundreds of fishermen on Outlying Islands  
on the verge of starvation.Hundreds of fishermen are on the  
verge of starvation and suffering for the  
want of proper clothing within 50 miles  
of Portland. There are hundreds of  
islands in Casco bay and scattered along  
the coast between Portland and the  
Kennebec river. These are for the most  
part inhabited by fishermen who  
depend entirely upon their nets and  
seines for food. During the past few  
weeks these people have not been able to  
set any nets on account of the frequent  
and severe storms which have swept the  
coast. The fishermen live out of the  
line of coasters and are visited only at  
infrequent intervals by fishing smacks  
and smaller vessels.Malaga Island, where most of the suf-  
fering is found, is situated about a mile  
and a half from the mainland and is  
perhaps three miles in circumference.  
Upon this island are three tufts built of  
logs and brush, and these tufts are  
only with 35 to 40 people. They were  
visited by the crew of a fishing smack  
which was obliged to seek shelter from  
the storm behind the island. The story  
as told by one of the crew here shows  
that unless help arrives to these people  
soon they will starve to death. Where to  
the smack was near the island, the  
half starved people rushed down to the  
beach and set up a howl of joy. They  
were barefooted for the most part and  
poorly clothed at the best. Some of the  
women were almost nude, and several  
children have died from exposure and  
want of proper food. The luts are said  
to be in a filthy condition and afford but  
scant shelter from the bitter cold.The smack had not little food on  
board, having built a poor kind of fire.  
The crew gave the islanders such food as  
they could spare and almost robbed  
themselves of clothing to assist the ill-  
clothed beings. The men on the island  
said that they were not able to obtain  
any food from the mainland and that  
they were obliged to starve for the winter,  
and when the storms prevented their setting  
their nets, they starved.The coast at this point is thinly set-  
tled by fishermen, who are reported to  
be in a bad way. The fishermen on the  
islands, Yarmouth, Bear and Basket  
islands are said to be as badly off as  
the Malaga islanders.—Portland Cor.  
Boston Herald.Utilizing Atmospheric Effects.  
Delicate tastes prevail in the architec-  
ture of the California Midwinter fair, and  
an effort has been made to utilize the  
tribute and arrange them that the pecu-  
liar atmospheric effects of the climate  
shall be utilized to enhance the harmony  
and increase the beauty. Warm tones  
are not necessary, and the darkness of  
the background afforded by the almost  
black foliage is a magnificent setting.  
Much good has been used.—San Francis-  
co Argonaut.

## Save Statues For Charity.

London is talking about the adoption  
of an interesting winter fad, which has  
been popular for several seasons in Brus-  
sels. All the sculptors of the city were  
invited to spend two or three days cre-  
ating snow statues and groups in one of  
the public parks, and then the public  
was invited to view the collection upon  
payment of a small fee for the benefit of  
the poor.In the  
SpringThose who would insure to them-  
selves the greatest de-  
gree of safety, and the en-  
joyment of that good health  
and vigor which is the result of a  
sound system, should be careful to do  
these two things:PURIFY THE BLOOD  
AND  
TONE UP THE SYSTEMFor doing these things in  
a safe, easy and most  
pleasant wayDr. King's  
Royal Germetueris pre-eminently the great-  
est of all medical remedies.  
It is as pleasant to take as  
lemonade, acts like magic  
upon the blood and nervous  
system, expels all the waste  
stimulates digestion and  
gives appetite, puts roses  
on the cheek and joy in the  
heart.

## SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$1.00, six for \$5.00.

Manufactured by Dr. King's Royal  
Germetuer Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## SUCH Beautiful Goods



This is the exclamation of every person that enters our store, and more especially the ladies, they know and are quick to recognize the beautiful in everything and don't hesitate to applaud. This is gratifying to us and we take it as a compliment to our good taste and judgment in buying.

It has ever been our aim and pleasure to serve our customers and cater to their wants in the matter of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries and Notions.

We take special pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to our

## SPRING STOCK

Embracing as it does the largest assortment of New and Seasonable Goods ever shown on this market. The styles are correct, the prices right.

## Our Dress Goods

Such Styles were never shown, such Beauties were never seen, and Prices were never so low.

## ARTISTIC PATTERNS

In wash materials, embracing the latest Novelties in Duck Suitings, Figured Corded Mullins, Zephyr Gingham and Real French Organdies.

These are rare, beautiful goods and so cheap.

## EMBROIDERIES,

Laces and White Goods, Underwear and Hosiery, India Linen, Dainty Mulls, Piques, French and English Nainsooks, Embroidered Swiss.

## BLACK DRESS GOODS.

We show a large assortment, all of the best brands, and at the most satisfactory prices.

## SERGES,

Imperial Goods, Henriettas, Crepons and Granite Cloths. Beautiful goods and very cheap.

## SILKS.

A large variety of China Moire wash and plain goods.

## A NEW

And beautiful line of Handkerchiefs, Bows and Scarfs for ladies.

## Half Wool Challies,

In Black Grounds with dainty colored figures, very cheap.

## DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Comprising a full line of Jet Bands, Headings in different widths &amp; colors, Lace Bands, Ribbon Bands, Jet Fringe and Jet Ornaments.

## LADIES FURNISHINGS.

Corsets, Drawers, Chemises, Gowns, Vest Black Hose, Ribbed, Lisle Hose, Ribbed Vests, Collars, Cuffs, Insertings, Veilings and Ribbons.

## Housekeeper's Goods.

To this line we call special attention. Our Table Linens, Napkins and Towels are marked down to suit the times, and housekeepers will find it to their interest to buy these goods now from us.

## Kid Gloves.

A full assortment, latest styles and low prices.

## Lace Curtains.

We offer great bargains in these goods. A beautiful assortment to select from. Don't pass us by on these goods.

## Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths and Rugs.

In these goods we defy competition. The stock is large, the assortment complete and the prices right. If you want a Carpet we can suit you both in quality and price.

## Clothing, Hats and Shoes.


In these we lead. It is no use to talk about these goods. They do their own talking. All you have to do is to see them and you'll buy them.

## Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

Anything you want in these lines. We were never in better shape to serve our customers in these goods. Good Goods, honest values, low prices and good service is our motto in this department.

## In All Departments of Our House,

We aim to keep up a full assortment of the choicest goods in each department. We buy them right, we sell them right, giving every customer full value for his money. Come in and give us your trade.



## W. H. Bowmer & Son,

THE LEADING MERCHANTS,  
CLOVERPORT, KY.



## If You Have

Soreful,  
Sores, Boils, or  
any other skin disease,  
take

**AYER'S  
SARSAPARILLA**  
the Superior  
Blood-Purifier  
and Spring Medicine.  
Cures others,  
will cure you

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

## The Spring Poet.

Waits its spring through the trees,  
When the poet coughs and sneezes,  
Lays his tablets on his knee,  
And in soft rhymic verse,  
Tells his feelings on a blank,  
Root the birds that sit on branches,  
In a still-like noise extraneous,  
Till one thinks, or almost thinks,  
He has seen the fairy's dance,  
Or is in the land of elfin,  
With realities behind.

When the frog's familiar croaking,  
When the dog's delight in barking,  
When your feet with dew are soaking  
And the embers need much poking,  
When these life seem Heaven's blessings,  
It is then the poet writes.

When the young and old catch fishes,  
Or pretend to with dewy kisses,  
When the school boys require stitches,  
And more buttons on their "brivies,"  
When the piping of young chickens  
Sends a thrill that makes one shiver,  
And the lambs begin bleating,  
This, the season for all writing,  
When the poet's pen is just waiting  
For the time for straggling crating,  
Then to think with almost chattering  
He is driven to the wall.

In his soul you'll find no rhyming—  
But the notes of discord chime,  
And the hum of bees and bees humming,  
And the tick bites keep his fanning,  
For they tell us spring is coming,  
Flowers are scarce, so see the poet,  
And his pride will take a fall.

There's no chance for Easter sonnets,  
Or to write on new spring bonnets,  
As 'twould be too cold to do it,  
If the price was paid upon it,  
So I'll say to poor spring poets,  
This cold snap has caused it.

Stephensport, Ky., March 29, '04.



## THE EGG SHELL THEORY.

Color a Test of the Class of Fowl, Not of the Quality of the Egg.

The idea entertained by some people that a brown shelled egg is richer than a white shelled egg is, writes a Tennessee correspondent of The Southern Cultivator, simply a superstition that has no foundation in fact. The color of the shell is no indication whatever as to the condition of the contents inside, whether rich or poor.

The color of the shell does, however, give us a pointer as to the kind of hen that laid the egg. There are two distinct classes, or varieties, of hens of which there are many different strains and many intermediate grades. They are known as the Asiatic and the Mediterranean classes. The former is the large, feather-legged type, which belong to the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. The Mediterranean class comprises the Leghorns, Minorcas, Game fowls, etc. The former, or Asiatic class, lay very dark shelled eggs, while the latter lay clear, white shelled eggs.

Asiatics are the hatchers, the hens being very much given to sitting. The Mediterranean type are more persistent layers and less inclined to sit. To the intermediate class belong such pure bred varieties as the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, known as the American breeds. Hens of these two varieties lay light brown shelled or cream colored eggs, according to the shell theory, their eggs should be of a color of a happy medium between the Asiatic and Mediterranean in quality and flavor.

Then there are the good old common hens. They are of all colored blood or no distinct class, and the shells of their eggs vary in color from a light brown to a creamy white, never quite as dark brown as the pure Asiatic, nor so white as those of the pure bred Mediterranean.

Unlike the shell, however, the yolk of the egg is a pretty good indication of its richness. Hens that have plenty of grass and insects lay the richest, cream yolked eggs, whereas those deprived of green food and meat lay eggs with pale yolks that are thin and watery and are not very nutritious. Plenty of insects or fresh meat make rich eggs.

## Items in Asparagus Culture.

Mr. E. S. Carman, with favorable conditions, would not plant asparagus closer than three by four feet, and it is his belief that in six or eight years a greater distance, say six by three feet, would be seen to be the most economical. He says on the subject of setting, that he puts his plants only three inches below the surface, as he has discovered that the shoots are fewer than with the deep setting usually practiced. Mr. Carman has never perceived that salt was beneficial to asparagus, neither does he think it necessary that the asparagus bed should be stuffed with manure before the plants are set. He says: "To use a large amount of manure in preparing the plot is equivalent to looking up at amount of manure where it does no interest. It is worse than that, for a part of the principle is lost. As the surplus manure decays and becomes soluble from season to season a considerable portion leaches through the soil and is lost forever to the plants."

## Hints For Milk Cows.

To say that cows are composed largely of water and that in consequence they have little food-value is equivalent to

discarding all grubs, frogs, etc. The Ohio Farmer, Grass in pasture has over 28 parts water in 100; green corn fodder has 84 parts; red clover before blossoming has 83 parts, while sugar beets have 81 parts water. This water in grass, green corn fodder, beets, etc., is just what is needed to keep up the milk flow. A moderate ration of beets promotes the health of the cow by their cooling and relaxing effect; they aid digestion and greatly increase the value of dry food fed with them, and are thus beneficial to fattening animals as well as increasing the milk flow in cows. Silage is the cheapest form in which to supply this succulent food, and roots come next. Beets are best in late winter and early spring. Feed a peck to half a bushel per day to a cow, according to her size and feeding capacity.

## Material For Making Eggs.

Eggs are sensitive for meat, but The American Cultivator thinks that it is a mistake to suppose that animal food, except such as fowls running at large will pick up, is necessary to produce them. The white of the egg is albumen, and this is mainly nitrogenous, but only the lean of meat is nitrogenous, and it is not more so than is the whole wheat grain, which also furnishes the lime required for the egg's shell. Peas are excellent food for making eggs, and they are supplemented with choppings of clover, which contains much egg material and is excellent for keeping fowls in good health.

## Open For Farm Work.

A correspondent of The Country Gentleman says: I am of opinion that most farmers who have over 50 acres of arable land would find it greatly to their interest to keep a span of horses and a yoke of young, active oxen. A yoke of oxen between 4 and 8 years of age, where a horse team was kept, would do all the extra work on the farm on a feed of hay, cornstalks and pasture without any grain at all. At 8 years old, when they begin to grow sluggish, they could be sold to the butcher for enough to buy a yoke of 4-year-olds to supply their place on the farm. A span of old horses when they get past a usable work cannot be sold except for a pittance.

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

As Illinois Farmer Tells What Varieties to Grow For Market and Why. In the following notes from Gardening a farmer in northern Illinois names varieties of vegetables he has found profitable for market. He says under the head of snap beans: I like the Early Mohawk because of its quick growth and large pods; in fact, the pods look plump longer when picked than most sorts, and they will stand light frosts. For peas beans I grow the Giant Yellow Wonder. It is a mammoth and very productive, its pods being long, thick, round and very fleshy and of sweet flavor and the plants are less liable to rust than are most other varieties.

Edmund's Early and Early Egyptian are the best I grow. The latter named is a small round beet of a deep red color and is fine for bunching. It is a favorite with the foreign people here. Americans prefer the Egyptian because of its variety of color and smooth appearance. For bunching I grow the Oxheart carrots, but we don't use much of it. My main crop is of Danvers, which is medium long in form and makes a finer appearance than long sorts. It also is a heavy cropper, easy to harvest, and a fine keeper.

I have had better success with Snowball than with any other variety of cauliflower. It is a true type of cauliflower, having short, tight, and beautiful large white, regular head, and it is a fine shipper. Autumn Giant is a good variety, but it does not grow quite a little without much injury. The heads, however, are coarser and more irregular than those of Snowball.

For early cabbage I grow Jersey Wakefield. It is of fine quality and large, but does not store well and it makes solid white heads. Early Summer is a fine second early, but I like the cauliflower better for it is equally as early and less liable to run to seed or crack open. Succession is the best summer variety I have ever tried. It forms a large solid flat head with few outer leaves, and the stump is quite small. It will stand longer without wilting than any other summer sort has grown, and I have had heads of it weighing 18 pounds. Fottler's Improved Brunswick, blue strain, is what I use for winter. It is short stemmed and forms a medium sized solid head having few outer leaves; it is also a sure bearer, and stands drought well, and looks green longer than most other sorts. But many growers hereabout use the Flat Dutch for winter.

As to lettuce, for summer I grow Hanson and New York and for winter in winter Grand Rapids Forcing and Black Seeded Simpson. The Hanson makes a fine solid head and stands long upon the market without showing the effects of being cut. The New York is a large, showy, dark green lettuce, quite tender and of good flavor, and is just the kind of a big head to decorate a market stand. Simpson is a little earlier in maturing than Grand Rapids; otherwise I liked the last named best. The Grand Rapids' head is quite as long as leaves as the Simpson, but it retains its natural color and crispness and stands up longer on the market stand, and it is of fine flavor.

White Plume for early and Golden Heart for winter are the two sorts of celery I grow. The White Plume, on account of its pure white long leaves and fine appearance, is the best seller in our market. The White Plume is a fine, large, quick growing variety of celery with large roots and few roots. I grow quite a number of barrels of it for the Chicago market where it commands a much higher price than the old sort.

## Sheltered Stock.

Trials with sheep, sheep and pigs were made during an adverse winter at the Utah station. There were three lots of three steers each, one lot being and in the open air, one lot being sheltered from the wind by a box stall 6 by 9 feet, and a third lot fed in the barn, tied by chains.

The trials with sheep included two lots of three animals each, one lot being fed in the barn and the other in the open air. The pigs, two lots of three each, were fed either in a hoghouse or in a pen outside the hoghouse. The following is the author's summary of his conclusions:

Cattle, sheep and swine on the whole required more food to maintain equal

once when fed in the open air than when housed.

Cattle and hogs made a more economical gain in the air than when housed. Sheep in the barn did better in every respect than in the open air, although confined in very small pens.

Cattle in box stalls did better than those tied up.

The greater freedom of motion up to the freedom of a yard some 10 rods square, the more food eaten and the less required for a pound of gain for cattle.

The trial indicates that free access to shelter and yards is more economical than compulsory life in the stables or in close confinement in the barn. This question is under trial, forming the eighth year's investigation of this question of shelter of stock.

## Cultivation of Flax.

In this country flax has hitherto been grown chiefly for the seed, but little attention being paid to the quality of the fiber. Whether it would pay to grow it for the latter can only be determined by experiment. It is probable that a market for the fiber could be found in Germany, as suggested by the United States consul general at Frankfurt.

Special attention is being directed to flax culture in Manitoba, a few months ago a special commissioner was sent across the Atlantic to learn how flax is grown, dressed and manufactured in Europe. He visited Ireland for this purpose, and then extended his inquiries to Belgium and other places on the continent.

## COOL HEADS AND STOUT HEARTS.

Thrilling scenes of Mother and Babe From a Blasting House. Strangers helped in the rescue from death of a woman during a fire in the tenement house 46 Sheriff street the other afternoon. Mrs. Sarah Goldstein, who became a mother three days before, was lowered out of a sixth story window, lifted across an airshaft and taken down over an iron picket fence on the roof of the adjoining building.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the fire broke out on the fifth floor. Instantly there was a panic. The occupants rushed down stairs pell-mell shouting "Fire!" Mrs. Goldstein was in bed with her baby. To add to her terror smoke puffed into her room, and clouds of it rolled up over her iron window.

Fortunately her husband was home with her. She herself was perfectly helpless. There was no escape by the stairs. The only way out was by the window which overlooked the airshaft. While Goldstein was gazing out of it two men who were strangers climbed out of the window in the hall, swung themselves across the airshaft to the iron picket fence and clambered slowly along the fence until they got near the window where Goldstein was.

The men, who were clinging to the picket fence, braced themselves and shouted to Goldstein to hand his wife out. Goldstein lifted the helpless and almost unconscious woman over the window sill and lowered her down until the two men caught her and handed her across the shaft. One false move and all hands would have fallen into the shaft and met instant death. The rescuers were cool, however, and they lifted the woman over the top of the fence and finally to the roof. The baby was carried out a moment later.—New York Tribune.

## POSTOFFICE IN A SACK.

Farmer Fenner Times of His Job, Begins Twice and Then Quits. Stone's Corners, up in McClure county, Ark., is without a postoffice. Hamilton Fenner's a once contented farmer, who shouted long and loud for Grover Cleveland and presided at all the Democratic pole meetings in the "electric," secured the appointment as postmaster at the Corners when the Democracy came into its own and got along swimmingly.

After that the postoffice business at Stone's Corners seemed flat, stale and unprofitable. Farmer Fenner wanted to quit the postal service and get back to his native clime, but he was a postmaster, he was a man of honor, and he was a man of honor. He sent his letter to Washington, but received no answer. Then he sent another and waited, but still no answer came. Last Monday Fenner became desperate. He had resigned twice and decided to force an acceptance, so he packed the postage stamps, postal cards, money, mugs and ink bottles in a sack together and carried them over to Richmond. Taking the sack into the postoffice, he chucked it into a corner, saying to the postmaster:

"There's the Stone's Corners postoffice. I've resigned twice, and now I've quit. An Assistant Postmaster Benjamin of Richmond has been ordered to take charge of the office.—Chicago Post.

## ITALY'S ENORMOUS TAXES.

The Financial Load the People Carry Is Fearful to Contemplate. George Rutledge Gibson, writing from Naples, gives some interesting information regarding the financial condition of Italy. "The fate of Italy hangs in the balance," he says. "People here realize that the situation is desperate, and they pin their hopes, if not their faith, to Cripes, the new premier. But too much is expected of him, and a war or a revolution may result from the discontent which exists, but which is for the moment subordinated to the vain hope that Cripes can perform some financial legendaries that will change the balance sheet."

"The taxes are something fearful to contemplate. In writing you 18 months ago from Venice I related some amazing examples of taxation there. I may add now that the farmers pay to the state an annual tax equal to 45 per cent of their estimated income. The standing army here represents 8 per cent of the entire population, while in Germany it is only 1 per cent. Germany has 50,000,000 of population and Italy 50,000,000. The war footing, the number of men who may be called out in Italy, is 400,000 more than in Germany. It is like to us as if the army would either have to fight or be disbanded pretty soon."—St. Louis Globe.

Curiously enough, the life of this beautiful plant commonly called the ivy geranium. Branches cut off and kept partly immersed in water live on for months, not only with small loss of vitality in the larger leaves, but even with some development of new buds and new growth. The plant, two sets of three, occurs, too, without any sign of root development in the immersed ends. The ivy geranium is a fine plant for decoration in winter, as the green of its geranium is so fresh as to suggest a young artist in snow.

Great distress prevails in Liverpool, says a London newspaper, and the capitalists are doing their best to utilize it to their ends. Meetings of unemployed workmen are held daily, and in these meetings the local municipal authorities are denounced in language calculated to arouse the passions of the men. The mayor is particularly obnoxious to these men because he has persistently declined to receive a deputation and because he continues municipal hospitality on a lavish scale. The other night he gave a juvenile ball, and the next day the socialists denounced him for giving "the ball pups of aristocracy" with dancing, while the children of the poor are dying of starvation.

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A young artist in snow. Great distress prevails in Liverpool, says a London newspaper, and the capitalists are doing their best to utilize it to their ends. Meetings of unemployed workmen are held daily, and in these meetings the local municipal authorities are denounced in language calculated to arouse the passions of the men. The mayor is particularly obnoxious to these men because he has persistently declined to receive a deputation and because he continues municipal hospitality on a lavish scale. The other night he gave a juvenile ball, and the next day the socialists denounced him for giving "the ball pups of aristocracy" with dancing, while the children of the poor are dying of starvation.

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